[For The Tribune.] Duan banner of my native land! ye gleaming, silver stars, Broad, spotless ground of purity, crossed with your azure

Clasp'd by the hero-father's hand-watch'd over in his might.

Through battle-hour and day of peace, bright mern and moonless night. Because, within your clustering folds, he knew you surely

Dear Freedom's hope for human souls to every sea and

Oh precious Flag! beneath whose folds such noble deeds

The dear old Flag! the starry Flag! the Flag of Washing Unfurl, bright stripes-shine forth, clear stars-

outward to the breeze-Go bear your message to the wilds-go tell it on the seas That poor men sit within your shade, and rich men it their pride-That beggar-boys and statesmen's sens walk 'neath you

side by side : You guard the school-house on the green, the church

upon the hill, And fold your precious blessings 'round the cabin by the

rill. While weary hearts from every land beneath the shining Find work, and rest, and home, beneath the Flag of Wash-

ington. And never, never on the earth, however brave they be, Shall friends or foes bear down this great, proud standard

of the Free. Though they around its staff may pour red blood in rush

And build beneath its starry folds great pyramids of

graves: For God looks out, with sleepless eye, upon His children's deeds.

And sees, through all their good and ill, their sufferings And He will watch, and He will keep, 'till human rights

have won. The dear old Flag! the starry Flag! the Flag of Washington!

F. W. GILLETT. THE FACTS CONCERNING THE RECENT IM-

PORTANT RESIGNATION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1869.

I have resigned once more. The circumstances were these. The Hon. Mr. Axtell, member of the House of Representatives from California, requested me to act in his stead in Congress for a few days, during which he was obliged to be absent. The President of the United States, and also the Pacific dele gations of Senators urged me to comply with that re quest, believing, as they were kind enough to say, that I could settle this Reconstruction business, if I would throw the weight of my wisdom into it. Thus importuned, I consented to overlook former ill-treatment, and connect myself with the Government once more in an official capacity. It was for the good of my country. Without further explanation, then, suffice it that I became a member, ad interim, of the House of Representatives on the 5th day of February, and entered at once upon the duties of the

position. The following proceedings took place:

Mr. Logan—Mr. Speaker, I do solemnly protest against any gentleman publishing in The Globe remarks purporting to have been made in this House in answer to another gentleman, but never actually delivered. Now, in the four columns and a quarter of my colleague's speech, there are undoubtedly many things that he did say; there is no question about that; but as to his delivering on the 9th day of January, in the little colloquy that took place on this floor, a speech four columns and a quarter long, every gentleman who was present on that occasion knows that it is not the fact. True, I find in this speech many things which I recognize as having been said here by my colleague. For instance, I find here a beautiful piece of poetry which was quoted by him, and which shows him to be a gentleman of crudition, and one who has deait much in the classics of the language. It is this:

"A little thieving largely is a noble part;
Tis vile to reb a hear-roost of a hen; position. The following proceedings took place:

But thieving largely is a noble part; Tis vile to rob a bea-roost of a hen; But stealing largely makes us gentle But stealing largely makes us gentlemen."

The gentleman did say that. He might have

" A little nonsense new and then "A little nonsense now and then Is relished by—many men."

[Laughier.] About three-fourths, or a little more of the first column I recognize as what the gentleman did say, although it is somewhat "dressed up." That ended the discussion. But after that there follow in the published speech three columns or more which I never heard, and I listened to the whole debate.

Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Speaker, I am utterly amazed at the course my colleague has seen fit to take this morning. It was by the merest accident that I happened to come into the Hall while he was making this personal attack upon myself. My colleague's

this personal attack upon myself. My colleague's wit is just about as bright as his memory is accurate. As I came in he was in the act of stating that I had the floor for five minutes, by the courtesy of the gendeman from Missouri (Mr. Pile), or some other member. Now, every one who was in the House at the sime I made the remarks published in The Globe, will remember that I spoke at length. My colleague is certainly a man of most excellent education, and I know that a man of his accuracy in language, and perfect self-possession, does not find it necessary to look over the minutes taken by the reporters. His classical education and his beauty of diction are so remarkably fine that it is not necessary for him, as it is for most members of the House, to apply to the reporters to ascertain whether the report of his language is just such as he desires to go to the country. Now, Sir, I do not admit the right of my colleague, from any position that he occupies here or before the country, to become my censor in regard to anything here or clsewhere. I occupy a position as a gentleman and as a man of honor that is not to be affected by atty remarks that may be made by my colleague now or upon any other occasion.

Mr. Logan—In regard to what my colleague has personal attack upon myself. My colleago

now or upon any other occasion.

Mr. Logan—In regard to what my colleague has said about his being a gentleman, I have nothing to say; nor have I anything to say in reply to his remarks about my affecting his standing as a continuous. marks about my affecting his standing as a gentle-man. I do not desire to affect it. I do not desire to reply to insinuations made in such bitterness, and rely to insinuations made in such bitterness, and coming from the lips of a gentleman so highly cultivated that he can insinuate here that I am an illiterate man. I desire not to say anything to affect the honesty, the moral integrity, or the personal standing of any gentlemen who stands so high that he can cast an insinuation of that kind upon a colleague in this House. True it is, I was not educated in any of the higher colleges, nor was my colleague. I was educated, however, in a town that had church steeples. Whether my colleague can say as much is for him to answer. I do not claim that I am one of the highly educated gentlemen of this House; I claim no such thing. But I will say to my colleague that he, with his own knowledge of his own abilities and crudition, should be the last man to insinuate anything against the education or abilities of any man on this floor.

on this floor.

Mr. Marshall-I do not desire to carry this any further. My colleague is mistaken, I made no reference to his education. I do not know whether he is educated or not. [Laughter.] It is a matter of no

mportance to me.

Mr. Logan-I am sure of that. Now, I say this, Mr. Logan—I am sure of that. Now, I say this, Sir, so far as the charge against my colleague is concerned of interpolating remarks that he did not make, when he says that charge is unfounded he pettifogs. Being a lawyer and having practiced many times, as I have myself, before a Justice of the Peace, he understands pettifogging. He is an excellent pettifogger, as are many of the gentlemen from Himois. [Laughter.] If, as he says, it is the custom of the House to inject in The Globe speeches never made in this House, that custom ought to be abolished this very day, for it is infamous that the people should be taxed dollar after dollar to pay for speeches that are written by lawyers in this city, handed to a member, and published in The Globe. Sir, there is no parallel for this except when two gentlemen from Ohio read the same speech, one a few days after the other, probably written for both by the same person. [Laughter].

Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Speaker, this bandying abon to fremarks between my colleague and myself, as I

Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Speaker, this bandying about of remarks between my colleague and myself, as I before said, is not pleasant to me. I have made the statement that the speech published is the speech delivered by me on that occasion with the additions which I have explained, and which I referred to at the time, before taking my seat, and there are several gentlemen around me who remember the fact. If my colleague expects to make any reputation by the display he has made here this morning he is entirely welcome to all he can gain thereby. I know my colleague is at times very irritable, and sometimes troubled with what may, metaphorically, at least, be called the control of the college of th

called flaughter, and I imagine this was as good an occasion as he could obtain to that has been disturbing him.

The Speaker—The Chair does not think these remarks are parliamentary.

Mr. Maishall—What remarks?

The Speaker—The remark of the gentleman in regard to flaughter] and what followed.

Mr. Marshall—I take it back. I withdraw the flaughter. I would commend to me

Mr. Marshall—I take it back. I withdraw the [Laughter.] I would commend to my friend, hereafter when he is disturbed by feelings such as have disturbed him this morning, to procure a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup, or perhaps Jayne's Carminative Balsam would be better to relieve him from such pains as have been agitating him this morning. If that does not produce the desired effect, if he will get a bottle of good, strong vermifuge he will most unquestionably be relieved from the pains which have been weighing him down. It saughter.]

say to the gentleman and to this House that I am too

say to the gentleman and to this Honse that I am too much a gentleman to reply to any indecent language, such as has been used by the gentleman who claims to be a gentleman; whether he is or not has never been determined by a jury. [Laughter.]\*

Mr. Chanler.—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I wish to state that the blackguard from Kentucky (Mr. Julian) is a coward.

Mr. Julian.—Mr. Speaker, I wish to say to the gentleman from Now-York that he lies. I am no coward. I will give him an opportunity at the earliest possible moment to satisfy himself upon this point. Sir—The Speaker.—Be seated, gentlemen. I think this language is unparliamentary. Mr. Rawhide is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Rawhide:—Mr. Speaker, I have several times sought this opportunity to place myself on record

Mr. Rawhde-Mr. Speaker, I have several times sought this opportunity to place myself on record upon this great question of Reconstruction, but have always been forestalled by one driveling idiot or another upon this floor. I am happy to know that the time has at last arrived when I may freely litt my feeble voice in behalf of my suffering country. Let me not waste it. Sir, I have listened to the sneaking hypocrisy of the gentleman (Mr. Lipservice) from one State upon this grand subject; I have listened to the coarse brutality of the gentleman (Mr. Muscle) from another, upon the Reconstruction laws, I have listened to the monstrous lies of the gentleman (Mr. another, upon the Reconstruction laws; I have listened to the monstrons lies of the gentleman (Mr. Ananias) from another, concerning the matter of constitutionality. I have listened to the nauscating tirudes of a dozen other gentlemen, Sir, upon the all-absorbing topic; but, Sir, none of these speeches have convinced me—none of them have instructed me—they have failed to extinguish the sacred fountain of convinced me—none of them have instructed me—they have failed to extinguish the sacred fountain of my patriotism. or befoul its pure fires with the wrathful deluges they have exhaled from the festering Augean stables of their degraded sonls! Lies will not do, Sir! brutality cannot convince, Sir! sneaking villainy, base hypocrisy, balderdash, billingsgate, fall from the lips of Congressmen unheeded by me, when I know that their object is to blind me to the best interests of my country by these dazzling flights of deceptive eloquence. Sir—

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is entitled to the floor; but I would request him to yield it a moment

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is entitled to the floor; but I would request him to yield it a moment to the member ad interim from California, in compliance with an honored custom of the House, which gives a new member an opportunity of introducing

imself, if he desires to do so.

Mr. Rawhide-Certainly, certainly. I yield to th

Mr. Twain-Mr. Speaker-When the proud bird of freedom spreads his broad pinions—
Mr. Ananias—I call this innocent ass to order.
The proud bird of freedom is not before the House.
Mr. Twain—I scorn the interruptions of lying miscreants. Sir, when the proud bird of freedom spreads

creants. Sir, when the proud bird of freedom spreads his broad pinions—
Mr. Logan—Bosh!
Mr. Twain—I scorn also the feeble wit of savages from the wilds of Illinois. Sir, when the proud bird

of freedom spreads—
Mr. Chanler—Why, let her spread, fool!
Mr. Twain—Silence! you pitiful griful Mr. Chanler.—Why, let her spread, fool!
Mr. Twain—Silence! you pitiful gutter-snipe!
Mr. Speaker, I perceive here a disposition on the
part of gentlemen to deny to me that courtesy which
is due to gentlemen in my position. Sir, this is the
first time I have over had the privilege of appearing
before this illustrious company of blackguards, and
I feel-a natural delicacy about intruding my views
so early upon their attention. My duty to my constituents, however, imperatively demands that I
should place myself upon record at once. I therefore beg leave to repeat, Sir, that when the proudbird of treedom—

Mr. Marshall—Well this drawling parrot is cer-inly troubled with [Laughter.] Mr. Twain—Mr. Speaker, manifestly I cannot proceed if I am to be constanty interrupted by this bloosier vagrant and the slang-dispensing variets who have preceded him in the same business. I will by take my seat, Sir, reserving to myself the floor r the morning hour to-morrow, at which time I hall be ready with a speech in their own atrocious dialect, which will seerch these puny sand-pipers as they were never scorched before.

I was not permitted to keep my word. At 7 o'clock that evening I was summoned to appear before the honorable corporation known as the Newspaper Correspondents' Club. I trembled then, for I could guess what was coming. I found a full board present. The President of the Club said :

"Mr. Twain, it grieves me to state that yen have been found guilty of conduct unbecoming a respectable member of the community, and especially unbecoming a member of this Club. You have so far forgotten yourself as to descend to the rank of a common Congressman. Pause and reflect upon the style of men these people are. They are sent here by a confiding people to carry out, in an honorable and dignified manner, the behests of a great nation. In authority they rank, as a body, above the President himself. They hold that place which, in other lands, is sacred to royalty alone. How do they show their appreciation of their great office? By uttering offensive personalities—slang—inferior wit—unnecessary and procrastinating speeches upon unimportant matters—and sometimes, alas! language that tinges the cheeks of ladies in the galleries with a blush. These things are not done by all of these gentlemen; but are not they that permit them, unrebuked, accessories to the wrong, and therefore guilty also! Mr. Twain, we cannot listen to explanations. You have outraged our dearest sensibilities, and must receive our sentence in silence. You are anspended from all voice in the Club for the space of thirty days; you are commanded to appear no more in Congress."

I need say no more. My countrymen will under-"Mr. Twain, it grieves me to state that you have

I need say no more. My countrymen will understand my unfortunate situation. There was but one course to pursue. I sent a resignation of my Congressional honors to the Speaker of the House of Repre MADE TWAIN.

Norm .- This much of this seeming burlesque is copied word for won om the regular Congressional debutes as published in The Globe. Ti rrespondent states that the character of the words which he has replaced with stars may be gathered from Mr. Logan's last remarks. - [ Hi

## FENIAN.

The following letter has been addressed by the counsel of Col. Nagle, now imprisoned at Sligo, to his father resident in Brooklyn:

DUBLIN, No. 10 Fleet-st., Jan. 25, 1863.

Mr. D. M. NAGLE—Dear Sir: Yesterday I received your letter of 10th and 11th instants, and at the same time a note from Mr. West informing me Mr. Adams had not received a reply to his dispatch on the subject of Col. Nagle's defense. I at once inclosed him, in reply, the letter from Mr. Seward, expressing my surprise that not withstanding what it stated, Mr. Adams should still be without instructions. I expect this will bring a satisfactory reply. The Sligo assizes will be hold about the 25th of next month. I saw your son to-day, and gave your letter to him; he will write you to-morrow. He is in good health and spirits. I also gave him the "Gospel."

I am glad to see Congress is stirring, but surely they ought to do something beside asking the President to intereded!

ought to do something beside asking the President to intercede!

I take this opportunity to again beg of you to see if anything can be done toward defending the other "Jackmel Prisoners," against whom there is really no case. They are wholly without means, and seem to have been entirely abandoned by their Governmen, and friends. There is now but a month for action on their behalf. Will their friends, and the friends of Ireland in America leave them utterly unprotected!

Counsel in Augustine E. Costello's case have given it as their opinion that there are errors on the record, which, if revised in the Queen's Bench, would lead to the reversal of his conviction. The first step toward trying the question is to procure the Attorney-General's flat for a writ of error. For considering a memorial for such flat he demands what I am advised is an illegal fee—if guineas; and I have at present pending before the Queen's Bench an application to compel the Attorney-General to consider the memorial without any fee. Of course, there are no funds to prosecute this case. However, I and Costello's counsel are determined, nevertheless, tog a something further with it.

West has required me to tax my costs for defending Col. Nagle and Warren at the Commission, and is raising every possible objection. The very fees which I paid the Dectors (£8/6) to report, for the purposes of the buil motion, on Col. Nagle's health, he actually objects to pay. I can hardly imagine his instructions extend to such peddling.

I suppose up to the time of writing me you had not received mane of the sitet December.

peddling.

I suppose up to the time of writing me you had not received mine of the 31st December.

Very truly yours,

John T. Scallan.

## MAINE.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

The report of the Fish Commissioners, Chas, E. Atkins and Nathan W. Foster, has been laid before the Legislature. It discusses, in accordance with a resolve of the last Legislature, the questions of the restoration of migatory or sea fish to the rivers or lakes of the State; the protection of fresh water fish and the introduction of new varieties. Among the migratory species, prominence is given to selmon, alewives, and shad. All three of these were once extremely abundant. The salmon are now extinct in the Mousam, Saco, Androscogin, Machins, and Cobsook, are nearly so in the Preaumpscot, and in none of the rivers are they now abundant. Shad and alewives were originally more numerous than the salmon, and have maintained their numbers better, but are sadly diminished since the early part of the present century. The causes of this decay of the river fisheries are: First, the erection of impassable dams; second, excessive fishing; third, pollution of the water. The remedies proposed by the Commissioners are, first, that fishways be built over all impassable dams; second, that excessive fishing be prevented; third, that the waters be not, poisoned; fourth, that in some cases fish be bred in the waters to be restocked. With regard to fresh water species the Commissioners recommend that protection be given to trout, and other members of the salmon family, by forbidding their capture during their spawning season, embracing the months of October, November, and December, and forbidding the dissemination of pickerel, pike, muccalonge, yellow perch, and sun fish. The use of nets and traps in any, except tide-waters, is deemed inadmissable.

Charles E. Van Houten brought suit in the Saprome Court to recover damages from Ranson J. Robinson, whom he charges with slandering him. Defendant is a baker in Eighty-lixth-st. He owed the plantiff scheing the balance of a bill. Plaintiff called for the amount several times, and in June, 1825, defendant tendered plaintiff a 850 note to take the amount out. Plaintiff took the note out of the store to get change. Defendant went and procured a policeman, charging plaintiff with having stolen the note. The plaintiff was alreaded, but was immediately discharged. He sued defendant for many language decognitor to his character, calming out the pains which have been weighing him down.

Saughter.

Mr. Lonax—But one word, and it is this: I will the plaintiff \$500.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE AND REPLIES BY THE TRIBUNE.

To the Eddor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am by birth and education a "protectionist" although I must confess I never gave the subject much thought. If you will answer the following questions satisfactorily to me I shall remain as I am. Suppose we were to "annex" England, would you still be in favor of protection applied to our echole country, or only to this portion of it? If you answer affirmatively the latter part of the foregoing question, what reason would you assign why the Pacific States should not, in justice, have a tariff for themselves alone?

Final and we would be To the Editor of The Tribe

Reply.-If we were to annex England we would b in favor of such a system of tariffs as would be most protective to the industry of the people of both countries, as against all outsiders, without discrimina tion in favor of either against the other. As, after the annexation of England, all Englishmen would pay their proportion of our Internal Revenue taxation, we would not need to tax English manufactures by tariffs collectable on their arrival in the United States, for they would be sufficiently taxed under our Internal Revenue system. If English manufacturers would pay over as large a portion of their receipts as our American manufacturers are compelled to, toward the payment of our national debt and Government expenses, we could afford to let their products come into this country without any impost tariff, and our home manufactures would be much more effectually protected under such a system than under the present.

There is a two-fold reason why the Pacific States need no protective tariff against the Atlantic States: 1. They are so protected by distance and the expense of transportation over ocean and mountains, that woolen, paper, and other factories there are less

affected by competition with the Eastern States than the Eastern States are by competition with Europe. 2. The protective element in our tariff is incidental to the adjustment of our taxation in such a way that the American tax-paying producer shall not be undersold by the foreign non-taxpaying producer.

It is only fair that if the Government takes in taxes so large a share of the profits of a citizen's labor, that the subject of a foreign Government is thereby enabled to undersell the citizen of our own, the Government should levy an equal or greater tax on the citizen of the foreign Government when he brings his workmanship into this country. But as between the Pacific States and the Eastern States, in the matter of national taxes, there is no non-taxpaying foreign citizen to be protected against. The New-Englander when he makes a yard of cloth pays the same internal revenue tax thereon as he would if he resided in California. That tax is paid to the same United States Government. Hence there is no reason of justice which calls upon him to pay another tax when he takes his product to California. But the Englishman who imports the same article to either New-England or California has paid no. tax to the United States thereon, and stands on a wholly different footing. He may have paid a smaller tax to his own Government, but that does not help to "butter our pars-

Sir: I have been a reader of The Tenbunk for 14 years, and have tried to make wisdom out of its expressed views on finances. I will therefore ask a few questions, hoping thereby to see hight where I have seen nothing but darkness.

Does The Theore think that the existence of "greenbacks" (Government legal-tenders) retards specie payments! Does not the demand for gold make the price!

Does not the existence of Government legal-ten ders take the place of gold, they being a means by which the banks settle their differences at the Clearing-House, therefore causing less demand for gold, and rather preventing than causing gold to be at a premium? Yours.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.

Reply.-We take the second question first. In one sense the demand for gold makes the price. But this is not the sense in which our correspondent speaks. The premium on gold is due to other causes than the demand for gold in the ordinary sense. For instance, economists teach in a general way that the demand for goods and the supply of money and vice versa the supply of goods and the demand for money are the same thing. Whoever has \$1,000 worth of goods to sell on mortgage or pledge to get that sum, has a supply of goods and a demand for money to that extent. And whoever has \$1,000 in money with which he wants to buy goods, has or creates a supply of money and a demand for goods to that amount. Hence the supply of goods is always equal to the demand for money, and rice versa. Each fixes the other. In this sense the demand for gold, i. e., the quantity of wheat, for it, makes its price in those articles-in other words, the gold, like the commodity, is worth what it will buy. But this is a wholly different proposition from the statement that the premium on gold is caused by the demand for it. It is caused by depreciation in the value of currency, and this in turn is caused by depreciation in the value of the Government bonds, and this in turn is caused by the fact that Government owes more than it can save or pay in 15 years, and this in turn was caused by the destruction and havoc of the war-not by any demand for gold. 2. Do not the Government legal-tenders take the place of gold, &c. ? We anawer, for some purposes they do and for some they do not; and the great reason why we need to return to specie payments is that no human wisdom can discern the dividing line between the purposes for which greenbacks are as good as gold and those for which they are worth but 75 cents on the dollar. This unsettles all values and overshadows all business with uncertainty and distrust. For paying debts to residents of America, or at least of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, they are good as gold. For paying debts to foreigners, for buying property, for paying duties, they are worth but 75 cents on the dollar. For buying real estate and other property. the value of which changes slowly, they have usually been worth more than for buying exports, imports, and perishable property, which rise and fall with

gold. Legal tenders and paper currency have been the bridge on which we have crossed over from peace to war, and from war to peace again, without that utter ruin of our finances and wide-spread suffering and destruction of our Government itself, which would have taken place had we had no other or more elastic currency than gold. In this sense greenbacks have taken the place of gold, and lessened the demand for gold. But a greenback is only a promise to pay gold. Gold remains the currency of the world, and all prom ises not redeemable in gold are at a discount. Gold is the eternal par of Finance-it is the ocean level, subject to tides, but still unchangeable.

3. Do greenbacks retard specie payments? Think of the country as an individual debtor. If one's notes were unpaid, past due, and worth but 75 cents on the dollar, would we say that those notes prevent the debtor from paying specie? Of course not. The want of the specie prevents him if he hasn't it. If he has it, then the want of the will and inclination is all that prevents his paying specie. The notes, unpaid and at a discount, are the proofs that he does not pay specie; if he did they would not be abroad. If the Government owed neither the greenbacks nor any other notes or debts, it could not pay specie, for it would have nothing to pay it for. Specie payments implies a system of debt and credit. We do not think, therefore, that greenbacks retard specie payments. But we think that if Government should resume specie payments, one of the first debts it should pay off is the greenbacks. This is on the same principle that an insolvent debtor who should commence paying his debts would begin with those that were in small sums, past due, and bearing no interest, knowing that his creditors would be glad to hold the long interest-bearing debts as an investment, and hence that they would not so seriously injure his credit, or so estentationally proclaim his insolvency.

STATISTICS OF CHILD-MURDER.

To be Editor of The Tribuce.

Sin: The number of marriages in New-York City for the year 1867 was 15,026; and the number of births 12,582. The marriage rates are from 101 to 17 in

turned one birth to 32 of its population; or 28,721 children-16,151 more than New-York. In 1866 Paris contained 1,696,151 inhabitants, and yet maintained its birth-rate

the same as in 1829. The Kingdom of Naples in 1829 contained 5,877,458 inhabitants; birth-rates one in 26. Berlin (Prussia) in 1829 contained 200,000 inhabitants; birth-rates one in 26. Hence one birth in 26 is a test of national morality.

Boston in 1865, with a population of 192,324, birth-rate one in 36; or 2,000 children less than the moral rate of one in 26; and yet three out of every four births were of foreign parents.

The State of New-York, from 1860 up to 1865, decreased its population 48,984. It also fell off in its usual increase (12 per cent every five years), which makes 360,000 persons less in five years. The cause, and the only cause, of this wanton destruction of the infant population is through circulars, books and drugs, sent broadcast over through circulars, books and drugs, so to cour land by doctors, who advertise pills, powders, and drops as "Regulators," and as a substitute for virtue and morality. We shall continue to find divided households, and murdered infants, as we have during the past year, if our Legislature does not pass a law that shall reach these apostles of immorality. Dr. E. H. BARTON, Poughkeepsie,

THE KWICHPAK, OR YOUCAN RIVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The statement published in your columns of the 6th inst., headed "An Adventurous Trip," relating to an overland journey from Aliaska, or North-Western America, crossing the Rocky Mountains, is very interesting, although the name of the adventurous trav eler is withheld. He states that the valley of the Youcan abounds in timber, and that the climate is about as favorable as that of Quebec (47° north latitude) and Montreal the former locality being in about 63° north latitude. He says, further, "Gardens are common, and fine vegetables are raised." Perhaps a Siberian Summer prevails in a

are raised." Perhaps a Siberian Summer prevails in a portion of the valley of the Upper Youcan, like unto that of Mackenzie's River, thereby bringing hardy vegetables to perfection; but the following reliable information, from another source, is much more likely to be truthful in regard to the cold and barrenness of this region of country, which is inhabited by a roving and warlke race of people of the character of the Esquimaux.

The Russo-American Telegraph Espedition.—The Alta California of Oct. 25, 1865, publishes the following concerning Russian America: "Col. Bulkley reports that the River laid down on the map as Kwichpak, in Russian America, is identical with the Youcan, and is navigable for small vessels as far as English Fork. A party was sent to explore the Youcan, or Kwichpak, in a small steamer. They will proceed to the head of navigation, and then cross, with reindeer or on foot, over the ice and snow, until they strike the settlements in British Columbia. Col. Bulkley's party found the earth, on the American side, thawed to an average depth of 10 inches, but frozen solid below to an unknown depth. On their arrival, in September, the country on the American shore was colling and breaking; but it is not high, and was destitute of timber."

Yours, respectfully.

Feb. 8, 1868. Yours, respectfully, J. DISTURNELL. Feb. 8, 1868.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE SLAUGHTERED INNOCENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The evidence recently placed before the public in regard to the business of child-murder, as systematically conducted at private lying-in asylums in various parts of the city, renders it plain that the worst features of this traffic in human life have not yet been features of this traffic in human life have not yet been fully rehearsed. Its extent is also greater than is apparent at the first glance. I am not one of those who expect that our Courts, and these appointed to execute the law, will be able to suppress crime. Its cause lies deeper than they know or dream; but they may at least expose the hideous outfages upon life which are possible in the present state of society, and thus point the way to a remedy. Six infants have been destroyed by starvation at one house within six weeks. Suppose New-York City to contain 60 of these establishments, each having its doctor to give it an air of innocence and respectability, and our fearful infant death-rate is easily accounted for. Nevertheless, this one fact, which has been amply proved before a coroner's jury within the past three weeks, is a starting point for an investigation before the Grand Jury. The latter body will meet next Monday, and is composed of the following gentlemen: Isaac Bernheimer, No. 144 West Forty-fourth-st.; Adolphus G. Dunn, No. 174 East Thirtteth-st.; Corneius V. A. Schuyler, No. 40 West Thirty-seventh-st.; Christian S. Delavan, No. 136 West Second-st.; Francis H. Amidon, No. 17 West Thirty-seventh-st.; Edgeneth-st.; Lawrence Myers, No. 52 East Thirty-fourth-st.; Edgene Lentillon, No. 55 Irving-place; William Phinelander, No. 113 East Nineteenth-st.; Wm. B. William Phinelander, No. 113 East Nineteenth-st.; Um. B. William Phinelander, No. 115 East Thirty-third-st. Is it too much to ask that some one of these will have the courage to call upon the Sanitary Superintendent, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, the Inspectors, and other officers and members of the Board of Health, to state what they know shout this nefarious business, with a view to enforcing the law against those engaged in the including the Meadames and all their accomplices, male and female, but more especially those who write after their names M. D. f fully rehearsed. Its extent is also greater than is appar-

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: I have long read with much attention the advertisements in THE TRIBUNE of real estate for sale, and have been glad to see the prominence given to the subject, apart from the advertisements, and would, if permitted, express my sense of obligation to you, though that is not the object of this letter. I have found so much information in your articles on real estate that I am led to ask for more. Being one of your many suburban waders, the country real estate columns has its particular attraction, and the more so at this time, and this brings me to the real object of this letter. I have lived out of town many years, but now my business requires me to be in New-York early and late. Still I wish, if possible, to avoid living in the city, for all my tastes quires me to be in New York early and late. Still I was if possible, to avoid living in the city, for all my taste are for country, or, at least, suburban life; and I am sumy family would not feel at home in the narrow accountry that full to the let of the malacite. are for country, or, at least, suburban life; and I am sore my family would not feel at home in the narrow accommodations that fail to the lot of the majority of city residents, after having enjoyed for years the broad liberty of a country home. Now, Mr. Editor, I have searched your columns and read your articles and advertisements, but have not yet found the place I want, and so I appeal to you; and in order that you may assist me, I will briefly say that what I want is, simply a comfortable house with from half an acce to five acres of land, in some healthy location that can be reached after 6 or 7 in the evening. As I am not rich, the price (or, if to be let, the rent) must be moderate, the building not too large, nor improvements costly, but such as a respectable family could be content with. It seems to me there must be many such places within a mile of depots, at Newark or the Oranges, or Elizabeth, or Rahway, or some other points within 40 minutes' to an hour's ride on the New-Jersey reads, or the Harlem or New-Hayen. If the owners did but realize that they are wanted, they would surely tell me and others of like needs where to look. Will you not help me in the matter, and save me the time and labor that a general exploration would cost! Do this, Dear Sir, and I will be your very grateful

\*\*Winnequal\*\*, L. I., Feb. 6, 1888.\*\*

## AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Please correct an item in to-day's issue, which says that the benefit concert given in aid of our Relief Fund by the pupils of Grammar School No. 54, was for the Nineteenth Ward poor. Twas for my people. In this connection please permit me to state, for it may not be uninteresting, that the net proceeds of the entertainment will reach quite \$200, exclusive of the Hon. John Morrissey's contribution; that the Hon. Wm. M. Tweed (our State Senator—Mr. Morrissey being our Representative in Congress) has already given us \$200, and says he is ready to help us again; that the list of names of applicants for relief amount to over 600, representing so many families, meraging three to a family; that the great cause of this terrible destitution in our midst is lack of employment, and that our best citizens are volunteer visitors in the good cause we have in hand. Aid. Anthony Miller, the Hon. Wm. H. Tracy, Dr. John M. Griffiths, Joseph H. Tocker, esq., Patrick J. McAlear, esq., the Hon. John Sigerson, School Commissioner Coop, and such men are active agents. Please say, if I am not crowding you too much, that contributions, which may be sent to Aid. Miller, corner of Grand and Attorney-sts., or Dr. John M. Griffiths, corner of Norfolk and Grand-sts., will be thankfully received. Send money, clothing, or provisions. Very respectfully,

George Washington Ivans.

No. 42 Broome-st., Feb. 10, 1368. ment will reach quite \$000, exclusive of the Hon. John

## RETRENCHMENT.

RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The great majority of the American people are satisfied that it would not now be wise to reduce the army much lower than it stands. But they cannot see why it is our navy is kept up to a war footing in time of peace. Why are so many acting officers kept in the service! There are now in the navy four Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanders, 26 Volunteer Lieutenants, 117 Volunteer Masters, 189 Volunteer Mates, 199 Volunteer Ensigns, 35 Surgeons (nine of whom are on waiting orders), and the large number of 204 Engineers.

All the vessels in commission are crowded with officers, and everywhere the extravagance and utter disregard of economy of the Navy Department is apparent.

Numbers of retired officers, well fitted, no doubt, to perform shore duty or to take charge of store-ships, are paid for doing nothing. Congress has brought down the estimates of the Department from \$47,000,000 for \$18,000,000, let them go still further. Retrenchment, thorough retrenchment, is what the people want; and unless this just demand is complied with, the Republican party will suffer.

Mr. Grimes, I believe, gave the Secretary permission, in

demand is complied with, the Republican party will suffer.

Mr. Grimes, I believe, gave the Secretary permission, in his resolution passed by the XXXIXth Congress, to retain all the officers he wanted. Let this resolution be repealed. Let gentlemen in Congress show some regard for the people's pockets, and all will be well. During the wat they gave liberally; they have a right to ask now that every dollar be saved that can be. Our debt must be paid; how much easier it will be paid if Congress does its whole duty. Retrenchment is all that we ask. Give it to us, gentlamen, if you wish to represent us in the next Congress.

15.

CITY RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I, like thousands of others, have to com-

plain of the city railroad accommodations. I live in Lex-ington-ave., and generally take the Thirty-fourth-st, and every thousand inhabitants. Annex three exphers to the number of marriages and divide by 17, gives 884,000 inhabitants. Had New-York been as moral as Boston was in 1850, (when she returned one birth to every 26 of its inhabitants), we would have had 34,000 children born; or 21.431 more than it did. Paris in 1829 contained \$13,000 inhabitants, about the same as Now-York to-day, and reliablitants, about the same as Now-York to-day, and reliablitants, about the same as Now-York to-day, and re-

cars, and that they should not take on any passengers below Twenty-seventh st., or stop for passengers to get off above Canal st. They might paint these through cars and or some other color, to distinguish them from the regular cars. By this means they could accommodate the business men, antil we can go up on either an underground or elevated railroad.

AN EVERYDAY RIDER. or elevated railroad. New-York, Feb. 11, 1868.

SPIEGELEISEN IN AMERICA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Spiegeleisen, or iron containing the proportion of manganese necessary in the process of making Bessemer steel, is now being imported from Germany, and is worth in this market \$83, gold, per tun, the supply being limited. An article quite equal to that imported is now being introduced in this market from Tennessee. The ore from which this metal is made is found in the Cumberland range, near Greenville, East Tonnessee, not far from the Virginia and North Carolina line. The mountain that contains the ore is dome-shaped, and the ore is found at its very top in one vast deposit, requiring but little labor to extract if. Two men and a boy mine or quarry an average of 20 tuns per day, beside doing the other work of the mine. The ore is a himolite or brown hematite, with a large admixture of manganese, and free from any contaminating impurities. Careful analyses have been made by Prof. Egleston and others, and it is found to be exceedingly pure, with a laminated or crystalline structure, presenting an appearance, in broken pig. like that of new silver. This appearance is caused by its mixture with manganese, of which it contains a large perceptage. The uses to which this iron has been successfully applied include the manufacture of a fine quality of merchant iron, also its application as a mixture for fine castings, such as car-wheels, safes, bella, quartz-crushers, &c. Recently it has been used as a recarbonizer in the manufacture of Bessemer steel; speigle is now imported from Prussia for that purpose. It is also used as a mixture to improve the quality of badly-made irons, whether anthractic or charcoal, when too much decarbonizer in the manufacture of Bessemer steel; speigle is now imported from Prussia for that purpose. It is also used as a mixture to improve the quality of badly-made irons, whether anthractic or charcoal, when too much decarbonized or "burnt." The manufacturers of steel from the bar have high expectations of finding it one of the purest and best adapted irons for their purposes. Joseph R. A Germany and England.

No. 164 Maiden-lane, New-York.

New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.

SLEIGHING.

OLD TIMES AND OLD-PASHIONED WINTERS-THE PRESENT SEASON—SLEIGHING IN AND AROUND THE CITY-BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.

It is rather remarkable that the mania for new and constantly-changing fashions should not only affect the clothes we wear, but the seasons in which we wear them as well. To all appearance such is the fact, however; for Winters now-a-days are no more like those within the memory of the grave and reverend seniors of the present generation than the miniature bonnets of today are like the sky-scrapers that used to protrude their capacious fronts over the foreheads of our grandmothers The few surviving representatives of the ancient and honorable order of sporting men who passed their grand climacteric ten or fifteen years ago, cast contemptuous and pitying glances on the man who presumes to speak of sleighing to them; and sigh involuntarily as they remember the seasons when they flourished long whips and drove fast horses. We receilect the time ourselves when the streets and suburban drives were occasionally clear of snow from Thanksgiving-Day to the Middle of March; and when, instead of the little squalls that are now dignified with the name of snow-storms, we had great, whirling, driving north-easters, banking up against the houses and drifting into the side streets until they were almost hidden from sight. We remember, too, when a wheeled vehicle was seldom seen making its way among the great white billows of these occans of snow; and when for every sleigh we soe now-a-days there were a hundred, varying in size and style from the flat wood sled to the stately "gondolet," guarded on the sides with its carved and painted eagle wings, and rivaling that bird in the speed of its flight. Neither have, we forgotten the time when two or three dollars could hire a good horse and cutter for an evening, and when a young man could give his "cousin" a moonlight airing without making a too serious inroad upou his exchequer. Those were the times when stage-sleighs were in general-use, crowding up and down Broadway, and lurching from side to side to the great delight of everybody, except a few nervous old people who ought to have been at home. Among the pleasantest reminiscences of these good old times are the recollections to these folly old convevances, Who can ever forget them! The long, graceful bey kurmounting double runners, with easts running asross or lengthways; the high, curling dashboard over which the driver flourished his necessary whip; the good natured conductor dancing a Virginia breakdown on the guard to warm his feet; the four broken-winded but conscendible paperathices for the credit The few surviving representatives of the ancient and honorable order of sporting men who passed their grand Once in a wante a stage contagony and, but they seem stranger come place now, and the five who ride in them pass along with solemn faces, as if meditating on the uncertainty of life and the mutability of things ierrestrial. Even the street boys, respecting venerable age, no longer anowhall these melancholy relice of antiquity, but stand with woodering cycs until they have passes. Whatever may be the well made they have passes when they will the stand with woodering cycs until they have passes as a premium. Few of us even make good use of what we have. Who ever thinks of buying a sleich in these degenerate days, when the few flakes that fail during the season are liable to disappear almost while we are harenessing the horses I We cannot but regard away with the old clashioned customs and institutions; and instead of merry positines in the fresh, invigorating air of fresty days and nights, we content ourselves with indoor life, shivering from Autumn to Spring, and vainly wishing for the soft, warm airs of Sunmer. Probably not more than one in every hundred New Yoles and the different of the soft was the standard of the soft of the

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND BAIL. ROAD CASES.

In the Chicago and Rock Island suits the motions to remove to the United States Circuit Cours have been decided by Judge Cardeze. In the suit of Plat

have beeft decision. In the case of Hatch against that same parties, he grants the renoval only of are as the non-resident defendants, the Company itself and its President, Mr. Tracy, are oncerned, leaving the suit as to the other defendants to be prosecuted or not, as the plaintiff may elect. He had are rendered, a very elaborate opinion on the points in the case, a very elaborate opinion on the points in the case, a very elaborate opinion on the points in the case, a very elaborate opinion on the points in the case, a very elaborate opinion on the points in the case, and the case of th

soult can proceed to a man occurrence to the defendance very as respects them, without the other defendance as the set of the third that the set of the them occurred to the defendance as the set of the set of